

THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

From the Vermont Spirit of the Age.

DREAM ON.

Ain—The "Carrier Done."

Dream on! fond fool! dream on, to the last.
Dream on of her angel truth,
Nor dream that the vows from her lips that past,
Are as false as the pledges of youth.
Ah, kneel at her feet again, poor boy,
And hang on her illus words,
And think them as sweet, in thy rapturous joy,
As the warble of spring's first birds.

Dream on! till the truth shall make you start
Away from her fond embrace,
And Experience lay her head on your heart,
And looks, with a sneer, in your face,
Then awoken to life with your poor heart wrong
Like a tree in the winter's blies.
And learn how completely a woman's tongue
Has puffed the woe over your eyes!



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Rice, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, November 12, 1841.

Whig Meeting.

We are requested to say that a primary meeting of the Whigs of La Salle, Grundy, and Kendall counties will be held in Ottawa, on Tuesday the 23d of this month, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the December Whig State Convention to select candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Michigan Election—Glorious Result!

Whew, how the coon slings fly! What a terrible havoc among log cabins, cedar barrels, grounds, and all the other glorious principles of wildgarry! Did you ever! Michigan—the land of Wild-Cat and Red-Dog whiggery—where bank opposition and corruption seemed to be more tightly and firmly fastened on the people than any where else has at last thrown off the galling yoke and visited her oppressors with a perfect tornado of indignation! John S. Barry, the anti-bank-suspension democratic candidate for governor, and Origen H. Richardson, the candidate for lieutenant-governor and a democrat of the same school, are elected by a majority of more than 5000! NOT A SOLITARY WHIG HAS BEEN ELECTED TO EITHER HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE! Glory enough for so small a state.

The following are all the returns for governor we have yet received:

Third Year.	Last Year.
Dem. Whig.	Dem. Whig.
Wayne, 805	9
Oakland, 816	6
Macomb, 956 (in part) 142 (in all)	
Monroe, 616	84
St. Clair, 209 (in part) (in all) 71	
Washington, 380	569
Jackson, 269	280
Branch, 207	118
St. Joseph, 256	29

Kalamazoo is the only remaining whig county to hear from. If the whigs have lost that they have not carried a single county in the state.

Dreadful Accident.

On Saturday evening last the cry of fire was heard in our streets, and upon examination it was found that the alarm originated at the dressing of Mr. Josiah S. Hall, one of the most worthy and industrious citizens in this place. It appears that Mr. H. is a believer in the Thompsonian system of medicine, and whilst engaged in pouring out a prescription of No. 6, the gas was ignited by a candle which he held in his hand, and immediately enveloped him in flames, and so severely burnt him that his recovery was considered doubtful immediately after the accident. We are pleased to learn, however, that he is gradually recovering.

Bounty on Wolf Scals.

The State pays \$1 bounty on every wolf scalps taken within the limits of this State. We understand that the Commissioners of this county have resolved to pay the sum of 30 cents as an additional bounty for every wolf taken within the limits of La Salle county. The resolve took effect on the 1st inst.

We understand Sheriff Rehleick will pay cash for the State bounty, and will receive the county bounty in payment of taxes, upon the delivery of the scalps at his office. Prime up, marksmen! You can't do your State or your purse better service these hard times, than to follow wolf killing.

England and China—Late and Important News from Canton.

The position of those two great powers—England and China—is continually increasing in interest to the whole world. The breach between them is constantly becoming wider and more difficult, and if the English are determined to compel the haughty "celestial" to accede to all their demands, they may make up their minds to undertake the conquest or dismemberment of the whole empire. A people who regard all foreigners with contempt—as barbarians—who consider themselves masters of the world, and imagine that their "great wall" encloses at least two thirds of this mundane sphere, are not going to be brought to their knees by the destruction of a city or two and the loss of a few thousand soldiers. Whether influenced by such considerations or not, we are unable to say, but it is certain the British have made another very fierce attack upon the Chinese, and appear to be determined on pushing matters to extremities. The particulars of this movement were brought to New York on the 23d ult, by the ship *Narragansett*, which sailed from Macao on the 1st of June last, remained at Java until the 24th of July, and thence sailed direct to New York.

The plan of attack having been matured, the British forces, consisting of about a dozen of war steamers and 3000 men, set sail for Canton river, where they arrived on the 21st of May. From the moment of their arrival, it became palpable that the Chinese contemplated immediate hostilities. Every street in Canton leading to the river had become a masked battery, and every exposed part of the city had been fortified, and the whole man-

ned by some 40,000 Chinese and Tartars. The British Plenipotentiary, Capt. Elliott, promptly warned all foreigners to leave Canton, and to facilitate their departure two small British vessels were anchored near the city. These the Chinese sought, in vain, to destroy—several very hard fighting and ebb tide, assisted by three sloops, enabled them to escape from their perilous position. On the same day, at 10 o'clock, the English took possession of and blew up about 40 junks, after which the vessels which had been engaged retired to their anchorage in the Maceo passage.

On the 23d the naval forces again advanced to the city, seized a great many Chinese boats, and took possession of the foreign factories, which had been completely sacked. On the 25th the Commissioners still in possession of the factories, and other troops consisting of 1700 soldiers and 500 marines, after some sharp fighting, took possession of the heights to the north of Canton, and drove all the *Tartar* troops into the city, which was being bombarded from the ships. On the 26th a general attack was contemplated, and Capt. Elliott had issued a proclamation to the people of Canton, stating his determination to drive the emperor's troops out of the city, and warning the peaceful inhabitants to leave, in order not to be made to suffer for the faults of their mandarins.

Up to this time the Chinese had been from 5 to 10,000, and of the British about 30. All foreigners had left, and all was prepared for the general attack, when, in the evening, some mandarins called on Capt. Elliott with flags of truce, to negotiate for the safety of the city. After receiving the most indubitable assurances of their sincerity, and after a long negotiation, Capt. Elliott consented to save the city, after the capture of the Bogue, and restore all places taken, on condition that the Chinese pay six millions sterling within one week, from the 25th May, one million to be paid on that day. If the whole sum is not paid within 7 days, to be increased one million per week. Time is given to the 26th of June to pay the whole, when, if not paid, the attack to be renewed. The first million was immediately paid, and 5 more before the 13th. 4 in silver and 1 in securities. The troops, having suffered a great deal from exposure in the muddy ground back of the city, previous to the 14th June, had returned to their ships. The Chinese even sent boats to assist them to their boats, being glad to get rid of such troublesome visitors.

The English thus having left the city, the Chinese, forgetting their engagements, again, on the 15th, commenced preparing great quantities of fire rafts, and large supplies of match, string, money, and men were sent to Canton from different provinces; and just before the *Narragansett* set sail for New York, the news was received that on the 16th fighting had again taken place with some newly arrived troops, and a few foreigners, who had returned to look after their property, were again obliged to return to their boats. Great sickness prevailed among the British, who were lying at Hong-kong. Capt. Elliott was sick, the two interpreters were sick, and many principal officers, subordinates, and private soldiers had died.

Another Plan for a "Fiscal Agent."

We are following the plan for a "Fiscal Agent" from the Madisonian, the organ of President Tyler's administration. This being the second plan for an institution to receive, safe-keep, and disburse the public revenue, that has appeared in the Madisonian since the adjournment of Congress, and being herewith credited in their nature—neither fish, flesh, nor fowl—half sub-treasury, part bank, part post office, and the half-business twain—it may possibly be that the President has a hand in them, and in this manner wishes to sound public opinion. To say the most of Tyler, he is small potsher'd, and if he calculates to build a third party, he will find himself woefully mismatched. He must either unite himself with the Democrats or Whigs, or suffer an inglorious defeat. Neither party will come to him:

EXCHEQUER OF THE UNITED STATES,

For receiving, safe keeping, and disbursing the Public Revenue, and receiving private deposits to furnish a medium of Exchange.

1. To be established at Washington, D. C., with offices or agencies wherever necessary and proper, and authority by law.

2. The capital or basis of issues to consist solely of the Public Revenue, and Private deposits, in gold and silver coin and bullion.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the issue of bills of the denomination of \$5 and upwards, signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Register of the United States, payable on demand, in gold and silver coin, at the identical place of deposit and receivable for the public revenue and all Government dues, everywhere.

4. The amount of bills in circulation, at any time not to exceed \$15,000,000, (or any limit under \$100,000,) and one percent *ad valorem*, or premium, (or any less per centage,) to be paid for all amounts issued, whether to private depositaries or public creditors.

5. Three commissioners to be appointed to manage the concerns of the Exchequer, and the like number for each Office or Agency, to be severally denominated "Receiver, Disbursing and Auditor, of the Revenue and Deposits," to give separate bonds, and receive salaries.

6. Offices or Agencies of the Exchequer to be established at the following ports of entry and places, viz: Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Cincinnati, Olio; (for Louisville, Ky.) Detroit, Michigan; (or Chicago, Ill.) and wherever public interest and convenience shall render offices necessary and proper, and authorized by law.

7. The Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, to direct the Treasurer to transmit a summa amount of bills to the Commissioners of any office, or agency, when public interest or convenience shall require it, to be exchanged for deposits in gold and silver coin and bullion, or to be disbursed to public creditors.

8. All bills transmitted to the Commissioners of any Office or Agency, to be made payable, on their face to either *order* and, when exchanged or discounted, to be severally endorsed by them all, payable to the order of the person or persons receiving the same.

9. The Commissioners to act in all cases as the General Agents of the Treasury, for receiving, safe-keeping, disbursing, transferring, and transmitting the public money and other securities under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

10. Separate duties to be assigned to each Commissioner, viz: to one, the duty of receiving all moneys or other securities; to another that of paying, transferring or transmitting the same; to the other, that of keeping the account books, journals, auditing the accounts, and making out weekly (or semi-monthly) returns of all the do-

ings of the Office, or Agent—which shall be signed by all the Commissioners and published, officially, weekly (or semi-monthly,) both at Washington, and at the place of the Office or Agency.

11. All public moneys, received from whatever sources, to be paid over to the Commissioners of any Office or Agency, where the collecting offices reside, within convenient distances, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

12. For the safe-keeping of the public moneys, deposits, securities, books, accounts, and whatever else appertains thereto, a strong and secure fire-proof vault or safe, shall be provided for the Exchequer, and each of its Offices or Agencies, having three several and dissimilar locks, the several keys of which shall be separately kept at all times by the three Commissioners, no one of whom shall, but under penalty of dismissal from office, entrust his own proper key to either of the others, or to any third person; and for the safe-keeping of the moneys of the vault, all the Commissioners shall be jointly and severally responsible.

13. Any peculation, embezzlement, or private use of any of the public moneys, deposits, securities, or whatever else appertains thereto, a strong and secure fire-proof vault or safe, shall be provided for the Exchequer, and each of its Offices or Agencies, having three several and dissimilar locks, the several keys of which shall be separately kept at all times by the three Commissioners, no one of whom shall, but under penalty of dismissal from office, entrust his own proper key to either of the others, or to any third person; and for the safe-keeping of the moneys of the vault, all the Commissioners shall be jointly and severally responsible.

14. All public moneys, received from whatever sources, to be paid over to the Commissioners of any Office or Agency, where the collecting offices reside, within convenient distances, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

15. The Reading (Pa.) Gazette is publishing a very interesting and well written original romance called *Giovanni di Efrem*, which, if not *too very long*, we had intended to republish in the *Trader*. By some mishap, however, one number (No. 21, Oct. 2d) never reached us, much to our regret. Had it been too much on good nature, we would be under a *thousand* obligations to the editor, should they supply us with the number alluded to.

Democratic Pyramid.
"We are in the midst of a revolution—bloodless as yet."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Salem Gazette describes it as rising in its majestic grandeur, with rapid strides. Every day, almost, adds one block more. The following States and Territories have already ranged themselves on the side of Democracy and the people, against the principles and measures of the *conservatism* and hard cider party:

OHIO
IOWA
MAINE
GEORGIA
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
VIRGINIA
FLORIDA
MISSOURI
ALABAMA
ARKANSAS
MARYLAND
WISCONSIN
PENNSYLVANIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NEW HAMPSHIRE

larger portion of the precious metals, than falls to the lot of most countries in Europe.

Suppose, however we had but the average of sixteen dollars a head. This would amount to two hundred and fifty seven millions.

On two points do people (that is, **some** people) capitally err. First in regard to the quantity of gold and silver in the world.—This is much greater than they imagine it to be. Next in regard to the amount required for commercial purposes. This is much smaller than they suppose it to be.—Under a sound money, sound credit, and sound banking system, ten dollars a head would probably be amply sufficient in the United States.

Birds sing less in August than in any other month. Ladies chatter least in February.—The former of these curious facts in natural history has some mystery about it—but the why and wherefore of the latter is found in the fact that February is the shortest month.

From the Missouri Argus.

Western Commerce. If it is right to build and keep afloat on every ocean an expensive Navy to protect the ships, brigs and schooners of eastern merchants it is right to do the same thing for western merchants if desirable.

Democratic Gain since 1840.

"Let us open a fresh set of Books," Webster.

The Account Current.

Since the Presidential canvass, and since the Whigs have shown how they manage the affairs of Government, the following States have held elections, and declared in language, not to be misunderstood, that the people are recovering from the terrors of the log cabin humbuggs. The Democracy have gained, since the election of General Harrison,—

In Alabama,	6,000
Tennessee,	9,000
Maine,	12,000
Vermont,	13,000
Indiana,	15,000
Maryland,	10,000
Georgia,	12,000
Pennsylvania,	23,000
New Jersey,	3,000
Ohio,	25,000
Michigan, about	8,000

136,000

Showing a total democratic gain, in less than twelve months, of 136,000 VOTES!! and the Empire State to be heard from yet!

Well may the poet exclaim:

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain
And dies amid its worshippers!"

From Gouge's Journal of Banking.

Gold and Silver.

A member of Congress, who has mixed much with the people in one of the states, gives it as his opinion that one of the principal obstacles to a bank reform is the erroneous opinions entertained by many, of the quantity of gold and silver in the world.—He has requested us, and in fact almost exacted a promise from us, to say something in every number of our Journal, which may tend to enlighten men's minds on this subject. Since it is of so much importance, it shall receive a due degree of attention.

We begin to-day with Mr. Gallatin's estimate of the quantity of gold and silver in Europe and America. In a work published by him in 1831, entitled "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States," he estimates the amount of the precious metals in these two quarters of the world at between four thousand and five thousand million dollars. This it will be recollect, was ten years ago. The amount has since been considerably increased, as the mines have annually produced millions and the demand for the China trade has been greatly diminished.

Taking the medium, however, of the two sums stated by Mr. Gallatin, namely four thousand five hundred millions dollars, and supposing the population of Europe and America to be two hundred and seventy-seven million, it will amount to sixteen dollars and upwards for every man, woman and child, on the two continents. The same gentleman estimates the whole amount of currency in the United States in 1829, paper and specie together, at only six dollars a head.

It is of the utmost importance that Congress should turn its attention to the commerce—the shamefully neglected, and undervalued commerce of the West, and exhibit a portion of that sunny countenance hitherto visible only to dwellers upon the eastern side of the Alleghany Mountains.—We would not desire our Government to love the interests of the commerce of the eastern and Atlantic States less, but the commercial interests of the Valley States more.

It is of a stronger fight. Take us, man for man, and we are the richest people in the world, with the exception of the English, the Hollanders, and the Belgians. Where the natural order of cause and effect is not inverted, the richer a country, the greater is its proportion to population will be the amount of gold and silver that will flow into it. If a day's labor in America will produce a bushel of wheat, and in Poland only one tenth of a bushel, it is evident that America must have a much greater amount than Poland of surplus produce wherewith to purchase the precious metals, or whatever else may be desired.